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## The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1765, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is published weekly, of forty-eight columns filled with news, reading, editorials, State and general news, well selected intelligence and valuable formulars and household sentiments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the United States gives it advertising is very valuable to local business.

Price, \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies, 5 cents. Extra copies may be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special prices given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

## Local Matters.

### Gulf Storm Arrives.

The tropical storm which has been proceeding up the coast after doing much damage in Gulf sections struck Newport late Thursday evening, although the center of the disturbance was apparently far out at sea. For a number of days a very high surf had prevailed along the shore, with a strong undertow at the bathing beaches, which was a good indication of the approaching storm. In the early evening, a strong wind prevailed from the eastward, and between 9:00 and 10:00 o'clock the rain came down in torrents. There was little warning of the approaching rain, so that the people at the band concert on Touro park were caught unprepared. Some of them waited under trees and awnings until the rain stopped, while others got discouraged and started home in the midst of the down pour. The heavy rain lasted for about an hour, and then the wind increased in violence, reaching its maximum about 3:00 o'clock Friday morning when almost a hurricane prevailed. Little damage was done about the city, but a tremendous sea was kicked up and the waves broke high up on the shore when the tide was full.

There was quite a large gathering at the Beach on Thursday evening to see the high surf and some of the people got pretty wet before they got home. The tide did not reach its height until about midnight so there were few persons there to see it at that time except the attendants at the Beach property. Some of the employees had a lively time in the early evening when the high surf threatened damage to the property, and the rafts began to drift from their moorings. Everything was secured however before much damage was done.

### Board of Aldermen.

President William A. Hanley presided at the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening in the absence of Mayor Boyle, and a large amount of business was transacted. Weekly bills and payrolls were approved, but the bills for furnishing crushed stone for the highway department were referred to a committee to find out just where the city stood in this respect.

Street Commissioner Sullivan presented a communication regarding the repairs to the Cliff Walk for which the representative council had appropriated \$400. He found that the cost of the repairs would be \$7500, and it is probable that this will be reported to the council for their action at the special meeting soon to be called.

A verbal request had been received by the city clerk from the board of trade, asking that a meeting of the representative council be called to take action on the Thames street traffic problem. Alderman Peckham suggested the desirability of a hearing before going to the council with the problem, and next Tuesday evening was set for a hearing.

There was some discussion about revoking the license for Sparks Circus last Saturday, but as the city clerk had been unable to get into communication with the circus no action was taken. It was stated that objection to the use of the Vernon avenue lot had been withdrawn, but the neighbors of the Middleton lot were still hostile. A hearing will probably be given when the circus can be reached. July 26 was set as the date for the sale of the old Clarke school building. A number of licenses of various kinds were granted and other routine matters were disposed of.

An insane woman who was committed to the State Hospital this week left before a tenement on William street that will give the board of health some job to clean out. For years she has collected rubbish of all kinds with which her rooms were completely filled.

### Sanitary Association Again Active.

The Newport Sanitary Protection Association has tendered its services to the people of Newport in order to assist in preventing an epidemic of infantile paralysis here. Scientists believe that perfect sanitary conditions can aid greatly in lessening the opportunity for breeding infection, and it is to assist in obtaining this sanitary condition that the Association has renewed its activities after a number of years of inactivity.

Newport owes much of its present healthful condition to this organization, which was founded some forty years ago. It numbered among its earnest members many of the best known people of the summer colony as well as permanent residents, including medical men, scientists, engineers, and skilled workers in many allied lines. At the time of its establishment Newport did not have its present reputation for cleanliness, and the efforts of the organization were directed toward the securing of an adequate sewerage system for Newport, of which our present system is the result. A careful house to house canvass was made by experts to secure a report as to the conditions existing, and many bad cases of neglect were found and corrected.

With the establishment of the present Board of Health, which has taken careful supervision of all unsanitary conditions, the Newport Sanitary Protection Association found little need for its services, but the organization was never disbanded and has held itself ready at any time to render aid to the city. Now that the New York epidemic of infantile paralysis has assumed such large proportions, the members feel that their services may be of value in assisting to prevent its securing a foothold here.

### Everybody Seeing Sharks

It is reported in the daily papers that sharks have been seen in the Bay in the vicinity of Hog Island. Three fishermen reported their discovery on Wednesday, but the captain of the Bristol Ferry boat, who saw them at the same time, states positively that they were merely a school of porpoises who have been disporting themselves in the Bay all summer.

At a time when there is a real scare over sharks, it is to be expected that every suspicious object in the water will be immediately identified as a man-eater of the largest and most vicious type. However, it is realized that the sharks have proved a real danger on the New Jersey coast and it will behoove every bather to use caution in going into the water. No danger is apprehended at the Beach or other shallow places along the shores, but long distance swimming will probably not be popular along the coast this year.

The Newport Artillery Company has been notified that if it will go to the Plattsburgh camp for instruction as an organization, modern arms and equipment will be furnished to it by the United States government. There will be a special meeting of the Company next Tuesday evening to consider the proposition, but there is as yet little intimation as to what the company will do. A sample of the machine gun equipment will be in Newport to-day for the members to look over and test. This is mounted on a motor cycle chassis with accommodations for three men to each machine. This is regarded as the very latest device in machine gun equipment.

The building committee of the public school committee has opened bids and awarded contracts for a number of repairs to various school buildings while the schools are closed for the summer. The largest item was for the construction of fire escapes at the Rogers, Townsend, Calvert, Thayer and Coggeshall schools, the contract for this going to the Providence Architectural Metal Works.

The water front was considerably affected Wednesday noon by the report that the second German merchant submarine, the Bremen, was coming into Narragansett Bay. The vessel was watched for a long time until she proved to be merely a whaleback barge bound for Providence.

The Rhode Island National Guard is in camp at Fort Greble on its annual tour of duty and instruction. On Wednesday Governor R. Livingston Beeckman visited the camp to inspect the State soldiers.

A fox terrier that had been somewhat affected by the heat caused some excitement on Spring street Wednesday afternoon, and the police were sent for. The dog was lassoed and was shot.

Rev. Stanley C. Hughes has been summoned to his former home in Indiana on account of the death of his father.

Mrs. C. Edward Farmam is spending two weeks with friends in Littleton, N. H.

### Protest Against Circuses.

Circuses seem to be undesirable visitors in Newport, according to statements of neighbors on the various lots where travelling shows have held forth this year, and it is by no means impossible that the city may refuse permission for any more to come here in the future. The residents of the Middleton avenue section don't want any more shows of any kind on the old circus lot, and the older Broadway people strenuously object to a license being granted for the Vernon avenue grounds. It would of course be possible for the travelling shows to secure lots over the line in Middletown, but it is not generally believed that that town would have anything to do with them.

The objections came up at a meeting of the board of aldermen on Monday afternoon, when a large petition was received, signed by nearly all the neighbors of the Middleton lot, protesting against issuing any more licenses for that lot. Mr. William Williams represented the petitioners, and stated that several summer residents in the vicinity were greatly disturbed as well as the permanent residents. The fee charged for the Washburn circus, which remained a week, was only \$25, of which one half goes to the State, so that the city would not be a financial loser by withholding license. He told of the various nuisances created at the lot.

President Greenlaw of the Board of Health told of the unsanitary conditions left on the grounds by the departing circuses and of the necessity for the board of health to provide for the clearing up. He believed that in the future, a deposit should be required to pay for the clearing up afterward. In response to a question he thought circuses particularly undesirable this year when the board is trying to prevent the attendance of children at any public gathering.

The matter was discussed informally and it was said that the Buffalo Bill show had never been authorized to use the Vernon Avenue lot, the license having been issued for the Middleton lot. When the city solicitor came in the board went into executive session and continued the matter to its Thursday evening meeting.

### To Relieve Thames Street.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade on Tuesday evening Chief of Police James R. Crowley described the proposition to relieve the traffic congestion on Thames street by establishing one-way streets. The plan is to make Thames street, from Touro to Pelham streets, a one-way street, traffic moving only in a southerly direction, and to make Spring street, from Pelham to Touro streets a one-way street with traffic moving in the opposite direction. The board gave its approval to the plan and have asked the board of aldermen to call a meeting of the representative council to enact the necessary ordinance. The proposed ordinance will be in effect only from May 1 to November 1 of each year, and for 24 hours in the day.

It seems as if Thames street has suffered more from blockades this year than ever, and there has been much kicking by the business men as well as by the shoppers who have to use the street. Many plans for relief have been suggested, but the only practical one seems to be the one-way regulation. However, this will cause much dissatisfaction on account of the great distance between Thames street and Spring street, with a steep hill all the way. It will interfere with the jitney traffic through Thames street, which has been of considerable benefit to the business men by bringing shoppers direct to their doors, as well as by conveying employees to their homes. Under the proposed regulation the jitneys could only move on Thames street in one direction.

### Redwood Library Election.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Redwood Library and Athenaeum was held on Wednesday afternoon, with a large proportion of the shares represented by proxies. Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., was elected president to succeed General J. Fred Pierson, at the suggestion of the latter, who took Dr. Terry's place as vice president. The new officers are as follows:

President—Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry.  
Vice President—J. Fred Pierson.  
Secretary—Alfred G. Langley.  
Treasurer—Edward A. Sherman.

The following were re-elected directors, with the addition of Arthur Curtis James:

Darius Baker, Mrs. Harold Brown, William P. Buffum, Admiral French E. Chadwick, Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. Charles C. Gardner, Henry Barton Jacobs, Thomas P. Peckham, William P. Shefield, Horatio P. Storer, Elizabeth H. Swinburne, Hamilton B. Tompkins, James Laurens Van Alen, Col. Joseph H. Willard.

The drills of the Newport County Military Association have been suspended until the first Thursday in September.

### To Organize Aid for Allies' Blinded.

A branch to be started in Newport.

Mrs. George A. Kessler, Mrs. R. Valentine Webster and other women of social prominence in the United States and Europe are planning an elaborate local campaign for the benefit of the many thousand blinded soldiers and sailors of Britain, France and Belgium.

The campaign will be conducted under the auspices of the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, the headquarters of which are at 690 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. A representative of the Fund is in Newport working for the cause.

A local B. F. B. Fund headquarters will be arranged for, as well as volunteer workers, the distribution of contribution boxes, literature, etc. Officials of all local public welfare organizations, city government departments etc. will be consulted.

Entertainments, garden parties, theatricals, etc. will be organized later. Among persons of prominence who are patrons and patrons are: Mrs. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. Charles Greenough, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Herminie Delrichs, Messrs. George F. Baker, Henry C. Frick, George J. Gould, Mortimer L. Schiff, William K. Vanderbilt, and the Hon. Elihu Root.

Among the American organizers of the Fund are the Hon. Elihu Root, Vincent Astor, August Belmont, the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, the Hon. U. S. Senator Thomas P. Gore, the Hon. Myron T. Herrick, the Hon. Robert Bacon, Otto H. Kahn, Whitney Warren, Joseph Widener and George Alexander Kessler.

Among the useful leaders which the blinded Allied soldiers will be taught through the Fund's activities are carpentry, boot repairing, mat-making, chair caning, typewriting, massage, telephony, poultry farming, and market gardening. The American vice presidents of the Fund now include more than 200 public men, bankers, college presidents and notables throughout the United States.

### No More Circuses Wanted.

It is to be hoped that the Board of Aldermen will heed the protest in regard to allowing any more fake shows to come here and that they will revoke the license for the one that proposes to come here the last of the month. These shows are undesirable from every standpoint. In the first place they bring a very bad class of followers with them. In the second place they leave a nuisance behind them which is dangerous to health and decidedly unsanitary, and in the third place they take a lot of money out of town that should be kept at home. Every show that has been here this summer has been a detriment to Newport and it is time that a stop be put to their coming here. We join with the people generally in entering our emphatic protest against the one now on the way. Cut it off at once and put up the bars for the future.

### Remonstrance

The Park Commission held a meeting on Monday afternoon to hear remonstrances as to the location of the public comfort station in Morton park. A petition had been presented by a number of the neighbors asking that the building be set further back, and stating their reasons for desiring the change. They were represented by Mr. Nolan, and several of the signers appeared in person to state their objections. Chairman Willard opposed the change but the board voted four to one, to move the building back, and a committee was appointed to select the new site. The work had already been begun, and the contractor estimated that it would cost \$125 to make the change, and there is no balance in the treasury to pay for it.

The death rate in Newport is returning to normal. In June there were but eighteen deaths, which is smaller than any month of June for several years. The first five months of this year the death rate was in excess of former years, but June is turning the tables the other way. We hope that the remaining months of the year may give us an equally good record.

It looks as though work on the new Post Office would begin soon. It will take quite an army of workmen to complete the building in contract time. Newport carpenters, bricklayers etc. ought to find plenty of work this fall and winter. As a preliminary to beginning they are erecting a house on the side walk in front for the use of the builders.

We recently had an enquiry from Scotland as to the value of an old MERCURY dated December 19, 1788. As this number is undoubtedly a facsimile issued by us in 1858, it has no great value, but it shows that the old MERCURY is found in all parts of the world. Not long ago an ancient copy turned up in South Africa.

To day and Sunday will be lively times in Newport. There will be some fifty battleships in the harbor, and most of their crews will be ashore. Probably the largest fleet ever in the harbor will be here over all the rest of the world day is pleasant and the beach.

### PORTSMOUTH

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

DEATH OF SAMUEL A. CARTER.

Mr. Samuel A. Carter died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Smith, on July 13, after a long illness, the last two years being spent in bed.

He was born in Middletown February 1849, the son of the late William J. and Hannah (Allen) Carter, and was one of eight children, Hannah Caswell, deceased; William T., of Westport, Mass.; Mary Ann Brown, deceased; Daniel A. of Middletown; Cynthia Anthony, widow of Edward E. Anthony of Newport, and one who died in infancy. He lived in Middletown until he was 17 years old when he came to Portsmouth and has lived here ever since. March 27, 1877, he married Annie H. Durfee. The funeral services were held at his late home Sunday, Rev. John F. Lowden conducting the services. The bearers were David Caswell and Winifred A. Carter of this town, Martin Brown of Newport, and William Brown of Slocum, R. I., all nephews of the deceased. Many were present from out of town as well as a large number of towns people. There were many beautiful floral tributes.

ST. PAUL'S LAWN PARTY.

There was a large attendance at the lawn party given by the members of St. Paul's Church on the church lawn Wednesday afternoon and evening. The day was ideal and the fine weather brought many people from the surrounding cities and towns. The grounds were very attractively decorated, red white and blue being the most conspicuous colors used. The most booths scattered over the lawn were stocked with useful and ornamental articles which found ready sales. Earl Bowen of Fall River with his orchestra were upon the church steps and furnished music during the afternoon and evening. Mr. William B. Anthony was stationed at the prettily arched entrance and he collected admission fees. Miss Bizzie Anthony sold supper tickets, and Mrs. Herbert Ashley sold ice-cream tickets. At the table of fancy work prepared by the Ladies' Association Mrs. Fred Chase, Mrs. Albert Lawrence, Mrs. George I. Anthony and Misses Phoebe and Esther Harrington served. At the apron table of this society Mrs. Benjamin C. Sherman presided. St. Paul's Guild had a table of fancy-work in charge of Mrs. Peter Malone and Mrs. Howard Pierce. Mrs. Walter Brinkman and Mrs. Clara Anthony presided at the booth of home-made cookies. Miss Louise Chase and Mrs. Gould Anthony were in charge of the table filled with home-made candies. Miss Evelyn Chase sold books. Mrs. Frank W. Wheeler, Mrs. William F. Grinnell and Mrs. Charles Holman were at the apron table. Mrs. William Lawrence and Miss Mahala Healy served lemonade, of three varieties. Mrs. Frederick Webb and Mrs. Ralph H. Anthony were in charge of the table filled with fancy-work and dolls belonging to the Juvenile Guild. Miss Hazel Ford was in charge of the flower booth, and Mrs. Maud Dale sold toys and post cards. Supper was served in the Guild House from 5 to 8 o'clock. The dining-room was prettily decorated with flowers, and the tables, also decorated with flowers were very attractive, a large round table being set in the middle. The supper committee was Miss Grace Hicks, Mrs. Oliver G. Hicks, Mrs. John M. Eldredge and Mrs. Fannie T. Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Anthony have returned to their home in Milford, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Wilcox are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William B. Anthony.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pierce announced the marriage of their daughter Helen to Mr. Earle Wilcox, son of Mr. and Mrs. Winifred Wilcox of Tiverton.

During recent storms a walnut tree on John L. Borden's farm was struck by lightning and the corner of the house of Augustus L. Wilbur was struck, the bolt going into the ground and across the driveway and striking a tree.

The Newport County Fair which comes off September 19, 20, 21 and 22 will have many new features this year which will make it more than usually interesting to the public. This show is one of the few really agricultural exhibits. Most of the fairs of New England are simply what might be called agricultural horse fairs.

The work of clearing the site for the new federal building is practically completed, and the contractor has erected the small building for use during the long period that the new structure will be under construction. Material may be expected to arrive within a short time, but there is considerable excavating to be done.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Langley and their daughter will leave next Sunday for a long trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Langley is the Supreme Representative of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, Knights of Pythias, to the Supreme Lodge which will hold its sessions in Portland, Oregon. The trip will take about a month.

The State Board of Health is still engaged in conducting the investigation of the many cases of poisoning that occurred at the picnic of St. George's Sunday School last month. The typhoid investigation resulted in negative reports, but the cause is still unlocated.

The contract for State printing which has been held for over five years by the firm of E. L. Freeman Co. of Central Falls expired on Thursday and hereafter all printing for the State will be given to the lowest bidder, each job being acted on separately.

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## Under Fire

A Thrilling Story of Love, Intrigue and Adventure

From the very beginning to the concluding sentence of the last chapter you will enjoy this new serial. Interest is ever at the highest pitch; there are plots and counter-plots, spy is pitted against spy, with battle, murder and death thrown in for good measure.

Watch for the Opening Installment!

## CHAPTER VII.

**Redmond of the Irish Guards.** Charlie Brown had thanked his friend of the British admiralty. And now he said to those who still lingered there in Miss Willoughby's sitting room—

"You know, I think there is going to be news—and mighty soon. You listen to me."

"We have been listening with great pleasure," Mrs. Falconer informed him. "But now we must go."

He sprang to his feet.

"That is a bit of a hint," he exclaimed, albeit with entire good humor. "But don't forget I told you I loved to talk!"

"You'll come again?" Ethel asked him.

"Often, I hope" he said heartily, as he took the hand she held out to him.

"Good-by, Charlie!" Guy Falconer said with a wink that the others did not catch. "If I don't see you before I sail, drop me a postal. My address will be in care of the General Post Office, Havana, Cuba."

Charlie Brown smiled at him indulgently. He knew just how serious Guy was in regard to shrinking his duty. But Mrs. Falconer was still troubled by her son's apparent disaffection.

"Please, Guy!" she pleaded. She could not bear to hear her own child brand himself as unpatriotic, if not an actual coward.

"I never knew till now that you were a Spartan mother," Guy told her. "Besides, I didn't think you'd want to see your own little boy all shot to pieces."

They were on the point of leaving when Sir George's butler brought the



"Beware of the Military, Ethel!"

feet and she dearly loved to banter with him.

"I'm not so terribly old," she objected—"or do you think I've aged much?"

"In a year, sure, you've grown younger. You're only a slip of a girl now; and you were getting to be quite a young woman when I left," he told her.

"It's a whole year since you went away," Ethel Willoughby half whispered to Redmond as he came nearer her.

"And it seems a hundred!" he declared. Charlie Brown, catching his reply to her, knew of a certainty that he was Irish. But underneath the captain's fulsome remarks there often lay a sincerity that was more deeply rooted than a casual bystander might suppose.

Mr. Brown felt that he must really tear himself away from that interesting party.

"Good-by, Miss Willoughby!" he said. "Good-by, captain! I hate to bust up a reunion like this, but I've got to get back and write a piece for the paper."

Still Mrs. Falconer would not let her son's friend escape quite yet.

"Mr. Brown," she said, "for some reason I like you. I fancy it's because you amuse me. Why don't you dine with us? Perhaps if I ask Captain Redmond, Ethel will come."

"Let's dine early," Guy said. "Don't bother to dress. We'll go to the Savoy grill and meanwhile I'll get tickets for the Palace. There's an awfully clever American girl there now."

"We'll pick you up here, Ethel," his mother added—"say in half an hour. We might be able to motor to Richmond for dinner and still see the show to anyone!"

"Without saying good-by?" Even he caught the suspicion of reprimand in her voice.

"I couldn't do that," he explained. "I wanted her to be happy; but I couldn't quite bear to see her happiness with my own eyes. And so I've tossed away the bullest of them all, I went away."

"Without saying good-by?" Even he caught the suspicion of reprimand in her voice.

"I'll pick you up here, too!" Captain Redmond agreed.

"In half an hour," she agreed.

In the doorway George Wagstaff cast a roguish glance back at her governess.

"Beware of the military, Ethel—especially when he's Irish!" she warned Ethel.

In another moment Miss Willoughby and Captain Redmond were alone, she herself seated upon the wide settee. But the captain, apparently, dared not trust himself nearer her than the stool upon which he perched just where he could not touch her. There had been a time when he and Ethel were unduly fond of each other. But now he was scarcely sure of her sentiments toward him.

"So, Larry, you're actually come back at last," she said.

"I wonder if it can seem as long to you as it does to me," he mused.

"I don't know—perhaps."

"Do you mind when I saw you last? Twas at a dance on the river."

"At Marlowe?" She had been far from forgetting that pleasant memory.

"Then you do remember!" he cried with delight. "It was my first one-step," he told her.

"You ruined my slippers," she reminded him, to tease him.

"Did I? Then it was punishment that when I came up the second time wild taxicabs wouldn't drag another cent from you!"

"No, you were too late," Ethel explained. She had no wish to be too hard on him.

"Too late! That's the tragedy of the Irish! We're always too somethin'—too late or too early—too sentimental or too cynical—too shy or too bold. We laugh too much and we're too sad. We're too much in love or not at all. We're way up or we're way down."

"In fact, you're Irish," she interposed softly.

"You sound as if you liked us Irish," he rejoined.

She gave him an enigmatic look.

"I love you—Irish," she replied.

"Tis a lucky race we are," he told her, with great enthusiasm.

"But tell me—what have you been doing?" Ethel asked.

"Since I spoiled your slippers?" Captain Redmond laughed. He seemed never to remain long in a serious mood.

"Oh, my dear, I've been a long way from Tipperary—the States, India, Berlin, Paris, South America. And ah my dear, how lonely I've been!"

"You lonely?" She could not believe that the mercurial Irishman could ever bug be that.

"I've been in crowded places and in empty ones, but always I was alone," he said with just a hint of sadness.

In spite of the gaiety that his friends loved in him, there were many times when Captain Redmond had to fight hard to dispel the Celtic melancholy that was his natural heritage.

"But there, there—tell me about youself," he begged.

But Ethel was not ready to do that. She shrank from discussing herself with him.

"So you've become a great globe

truster—you who'd never been out of England!" she said, hastily.

"Ahh! That was different. I was poor then," he reminded her.

"I'm the idle rich," he informed her humorously. "An uncle in India fell off his horse, hunting—not very romantic, was it? And they called me I was the sole heir to his vast estates."

"I didn't know you had an uncle in India," Ethel commented with some surprise.

"No more did I! But—God bless him!" the captain said with mock reverence.

"And why—why have you come back?" she inquired slowly.

"For the same reason that I went away," he said promptly.

"What was that?"

"A woman!"

His soft reply, his serious eyes, thrilled her. But at the same time she knew that she must no longer let him remain in a lover's mood—she who would have given anything to hear that one short month ago.

"You, Larry!" She forced a gay laugh. "How exciting! Tell me, who was she?"

"The woman I loved," was his quiet reply.

She could not mistake his meaning.

"I never thought you were in love with anybody," she rejoined.

"But I was and she was a darlin'—the loveliest thing in the whole world, watched over by some guardian angel that brought her the best in life."

"And yet she refused you?" Ethel said with a smile. She wished that Larry Redmond had not stayed to talk with her. But the man fascinated her. He always had. And though she knew she had no right to listen to such things as he was telling her, some irresistible force seemed to hold her helpless until he should have told her that he loved her.

"Ahh! She hadn't the chance to refuse me," he was saying. "For I never told her—because how could I? I was just a captain in the army; how could I hope to take care of her the way a man should take care of the woman he loves?"

Ethel's heart was heavy with the thought of what might have been.

"How selfish you men are! Perhaps she cared, too!" she suggested.

Captain Redmond shook his head despondently.

"No, I think not," he replied. "I don't think she even guessed how I felt. I don't think she guesses now. You see, she was rich, she was beautiful. There were always a dozen men dancin' attendance on her—bully chaps, some of them! And one day when they told me she was engaged to the bullest of them all, I went away."

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"Beware of the military, Ethel—especially when he's Irish!" she warned Ethel.

He turned to her eagerly.

"Twas only the other day in Panama I picked up a copy of an old Times—and I read there a paragraph about her. She was still Miss—Miss—and so I'm here," he said pointedly, though he had mentioned no name to identify the girl of whom he spoke.

"Here?" she asked, as if perplexed.

He went to her then.

"Ethel! Ethel! I want you to marry me!" he besought her. He kneeled upon the settee beside her. "Please God, say you will!"

"Oh! Larry! Larry!" She was both happy and sad—happy to know that he really loved her, but desolate when she realized that what he asked could never be.

"Oh! Ethel! I love you—I love you!"

"And I never even dreamed it!" The irony of it all swept over her like some engulfing flood.

"You care for me, too, don't you?"

"Oh, say you do!" he begged.

She rose, as if she would shake off the cruel chains that kept her away from him.

"I've always cared," she told him brokely.

His heart leaped at that. And stepping behind her quickly, he laid his hands gently upon her two arms.

"My love, my love—what a great world it is when you're happy!" he exclaimed. "Just think! I'll get the Ilissone in the morning; we'll be married in the afternoon and on our way to Switzerland. I know the darlin' of a place, right by a rushing river, in the very shadow of the snow! And think how young we are! We've fifty years ahead of us—fifty years of love and happiness! Just you and me, my dear!" Captain Redmond kissed her hand then.

"In Berlin this was—not Paris?" she asked him quickly.

"No—Berlin."

"That's curious," she said. "I heard just such another story a little while ago."

"Not such as this," he continued unthinkingly. "First I fought with him; and then, to him, almost a stranger, there I stood in the moonlight, quite mad I guess, and poured out my heart. I told him about you. I'd been so lonely it was good to talk to this man—to talk to anybody that night. But at last I promised the chap I'd quit."

"What made you promise?"

He gazed into space, as the scene became vivid in his mind.

"Ah! I suppose 'twas the sentiment—the Irish in me. He appealed to my love of country—to my patriotism. I was an officer in his majesty's service and some day England might need me and I'd not be there. It hit me. And curious 'twas, it should be a German to stop me!"

She had listened to his rapid words as if it were all a dream—some beautiful dream from which she suddenly awoke to the stern reality of life, with its bitterness and its disappointment, its disillusion and its heartaches.

"Larry—I am married," she said slowly.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## Doubtless a Villain.

Larry Redmond paused, dazed, and dropped her hand while he looked at Ethel uncomprehendingly.

"Married!" he stammered. "No, no, it can't be! You're playing some game! It can't be true!"

"I'm secretly married," she confessed.

He looked at her in amazement.

"Secretly? But why—why?"

"I can't explain, even to you, Larry—except that it's for my happiness to keep it secret, now."

Bitter realization came to him then.

But he would not press her farther.

"And you're happy?" His eyes sought hers sadly.

She could not keep back the whole truth from him, no matter how much she wished to. Larry Redmond's long

silence was too patient to make dissembling an easy matter in his presence.

"Oh, yes, Larry! I was happy—until you came back 'not now,'" she said.

"Then why did you marry him?" he demanded. There was no anger in his voice—only regret and wonder.

"For the love of him," she admitted.

"You?" Ethel said, more than ever at a loss to understand her.

"Yes!" Ethel said. "I waited—waited for you until a month ago. I'd never heard from you—never heard of you. I thought you were dead. If you'd been alive, I felt that my love, my wanting you so very much would bring you back to me."

"Dear God!" There was no mock reverence in that soul-wrung walk straight from his Celtic heart.

"And all my money had gone. Oh! It doesn't matter now! And I came here as governess to Sir George's daughter. He's been very helpful."

"And this man—my husband—came along. He seemed very fond of me—" she smiled wanly—"quite desperately in love. I was wretched, miserable."

"And you're quite sure he was married?"

JAS. H. MONTGOMERY, M.D.

## SHE WAITED IN VAIN.

Pathetic End of a Romance Lasting Over Thirty Years.

Many years ago while studying in Boston I lived for a time in a private boarding house of the Back Bay. As most of the guests were wealthy widows, I named it the House of Vows. Among those coming in from the outside to take their meals was Miss Adams, a descendant of the historical Adams family and a woman of about sixty years.

She was engaged to be married and had been engaged for more than thirty years. Her lover called, took her to dinners and the theater, sent her flowers and sweets as in the days of their youth. Those who knew her told me this story:

While still young she had been left an income sufficiently large to maintain herself in comfort, but not enough for the upkeep of a home such as she thought befitting her station in life. So she lived in lodgings while her fiance cared for his widowed mother, who lived to be very old.

At the time to which I refer her lover held a responsible position, and the only obstacle in the way of their marriage was the aged mother.

They were devoted lovers at sixty and had been devoted lovers for thirty years. Being the longest engagement of which I had ever heard or read, I was interested to know the ending of a story so unusual in life.

Some years after, meeting a former guest of the House of Vows, I asked about Miss Abigail Adams. The mother had outlived the son!

A sad and lonely old woman was still living in lodgings, looking back to the pride and selflessness of her youth, which had cost her a home and all that home might mean.—Chicago Tribune.

## FATHER'S PERIL.

What Would You Have Done Had You Been In His Place?

Just three or four thin yellowed pages in an old colonial diary. How the manuscript came into my possession is immaterial. But here are two paragraphs:

"February ye tenth, 1628. This day a most terrible thing happened to Father. It hath been a long, cold winter, and so members of our little colony have suffered grievously, supplies being scant. Our brother being well nigh bare, my godly father started forth in search of game. Of late it hath grown exceeding difficult to obtain powder and lead. Father had but one charge left for his trusty blunderbuss; but, being a famous shot, he had no doubt that this would prove sufficient to bring down some wild creature that the household might be supplied with meat.

"He had wandered some way from ye settlement when he sighted a wild turkey perched on a limb. Drawing near, he took aim. At this moment a skulking savage leaped from behind a tree near by. An arrow hurtled past dear father's head, barely missing him. Quickly he turned his blunderbuss upon ye savage and prepared to fire.

"But ye thought came to him that his wife and children were in dire straits for food. Having but the one shot, what should he do? To stay so savage would mean that ye turkey would escape. To shoot ye turkey would please father at ye mercy of ye cruel redskin. Momentarily he hesitated; but, suddenly determining upon a bold course, he took steady aim, fired and slew ye!"

Here the manuscript breaks off. I'm sorry that I ever ran across the confounded thing.—Walter G. Doty in Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Life of the Atmosphere.

The three gases, oxygen, nitrogen and carbonic acid gas, which are found in the air about us are constantly being used up. All living animal creatures are at all times taking oxygen out of the air to live on. Certain microbes are using up quantities of the nitrogen all the time, and the plants live on the carbonic acid gas. But while these different kinds of life between them use up the air, they give back something also. The plants give off oxygen.

The bodies of the animals and plants when they die decompose, and as they are full of nitrogen that is given back to the air in that way, and then all living creatures are always throwing off carbonic acid gas through their lungs, and thus everything that is taken out of the air is put back again. The plants live on carbonic acid gas and give us back oxygen. The living creatures live on oxygen and give off carbonic acid gas, and when they do their bodies put back in the air the nitrogen which the microbes take out, and so consumption and production are about equal all the time.—Philadelphia Press.

## Rivers of Eden.

The Euphrates is one of the four rivers of Eden in the book of Genesis, and the Hiddekel, "which goeth toward the east of Assyria," has generally been identified as the Tigris. But what were the Gihon and the Pison? Since the Gihon "encompasseth the whole land of Ethiopia" it is natural to suppose it to be the Nile, while the Pison has been found in the Ganges. But in this case, what was the main stream from which these four flowed? It could only be the ocean stream encompassing the earth, in which the ancients believed. Those who have wished to find accurate scientific geography in the record have been compelled to shift Eden up into Armenia and find the Pison and Gihon in minor streams or to conjecture with Luther that Noah's flood radically altered the original arrangements of the streams.—London Chronicle.

## Here is the Answer in WEBSTERS NEW INTERNATIONAL.

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**The Mercury.**

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 151  
House Telephone 1010

Saturday, July 22, 1916.

Automobiles are more numerous in the west than in the east. It is said that every third family in Nebraska owns one.

The President is getting anxious. He wants Congress to adjourn and go home. The Democrats of the Senate in compliance with his request have decided to adjourn not later than Aug. 20.

A conference relative to claims against the estate of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr was held in Providence on Thursday, several Newport business men being represented. The conference will be continued later.

The Republicans expect this year to carry the border States of Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia. They hope also for good results from North Carolina and Tennessee. It is hardly to be expected though that much of an inroad can be made on the solid South.

The Boston Central Labor Union has adopted a resolution calling upon Gov. McCall to remove Chairman Edward F. McSweeney of port directors of Boston for some alleged misdemeanor. From our knowledge of the man we should say that he is one of the best men on the board.

There have been no new developments in the infantile paralysis situation in Newport within the past few days, and the officials of the board of health are using every effort to keep the disease under control. The children that have arrived from New York are being kept isolated and although there have been reports of breaking quarantine, measures have been taken to keep them strictly under supervision. The authorities of the adjoining towns have also taken steps to prevent infection from New York sources and have procured placards for isolating the houses of all recent arrivals from the city.

John M. Parker, Bull Moose candidate for vice-president, has issued call for convention Aug. 5, at Chicago to "eternally bury" Bull Moose, which "led his loyal followers into the wilderness" and adopt in its place the American eagle as party emblem. Special bid is made for suffrage vote. He asserts Hughes was selected "as a mask behind which republicans hope to again secure control of state and nation." Parker is a southern Democrat at heart seeking for a little notoriety. Anything he can do to keep alive the opposition to Hughes will aid Wilson and that is doubtless his desire.

It is rather hot weather for politics, still rumors crop out and are scattered broadcast. One of the latest is that in case Congressman O'Shaunessy runs for U. S. Senator on the Democratic ticket, and that seems to be the programme just now. Mayor Gainer of Providence, will be the Democratic candidate for Congress from this district. Ex-Congressman Gerry is said to be not adverse to the nomination for this district, he claiming Newport now for his residence; but he will make no active canvass for it. The ex-Congressman realizes that this is not going to be a very good Democratic year. The chances for Mr. Norman's nomination for Congress on the Republican ticket are improving every day. Mr. Norman is the strongest man for Newport that can be put up. With Gov. Beckman running for Governor and Norman for Congress this city ought to poll a big Republican majority this fall.

The action of the British government in boycotting American firms may yet lead to grave complications. England has a way of slapping her friends in the face that makes her enemies where she might have warm friends. Her present act will make many friends of Germany in this country and will at least create a sore that will be a long time healing. The people of the United States have a right to trade with whom they please, and an absolute freedom of trade should be and, in fact is, a part of international law. England was always an overbearing nation and her insatiableness has been constantly cropping out during this war. Our administration at Washington has been pro-English from the beginning of the war, but there are some things that perhaps an English loving President cannot overlook, and this last act of the British government may call forth a few more well worded epistles from President Wilson.

## A Good Appointment.

The appointment of Judge John H. Clarke, of Cleveland, Ohio, to the place on the U. S. Supreme Court bench, made vacant by the resignation of Justice Hughes, is as good an appointment as the appointment of Brandeis was bad. From a personal acquaintance with Judge Clarke extending over some years we are of the opinion that no better appointment could have been made. Judge Clarke is an able lawyer, a man of the strictest integrity and with a very pleasing man to meet. We do not believe that there will be any opposition to his confirmation by the Senate.

All of President Wilson's appointments were as good as this one there could be no complaint on the ground of partisanship.

## Lost—Time and Other Things.

The opening sentence of the penultimate note which Lansing sent to Carranza on June 20 revealed the constant factor of dilatoriness which has characterized the entire conduct of foreign relations by the Wilson administration. "I have read," says Mr. Lansing, "your communication which was delivered to me on May 22."

It took the State Department four weeks and a day to make reply to a note which Mr. Lansing described in his answer as marked by a "discouraging tone and temper" such as to cause "surprise and regret."

It should have caused, instead, indignation and resentment; and it should have provoked an instant and vigorous retort. What was the occasion for delay? Surely, there was nothing in the situation in Mexico which would lead to even a hope of better manners from Carranza. Surely, there was nothing in the situation which could provoke even a remote notion that better order could be secured. Surely, there was nothing in the situation which could warrant the belief that the United States could further postpone the duty which its long-submerged self-respect imposed.

Yet Wilson and Lansing waited four weeks and a day—and then sent a note couched in language such as the files of the State Department have long since familiarized us with, and added to these words a precipitate call for the mobilization of the National Guard. Four weeks were lost. Indeed, more than three years have been lost. If Wilson and Bryan had acted in 1913, just after Wilson came into office, in the same manner that Wilson and Lansing have now acted in 1916, just after Wilson has been renominated, the whole Mexican question would have been settled. We would have saved the lives of hundreds of American citizens, we would have spared the American flag innumerable insults, we would have preserved the purity of scores of American women, we would have maintained our prestige among the nations of the world—for the unhappy results of our dealings with the belligerent powers of Europe are in direct consequence of our manner of dealing with the revolutionary bandits in Mexico. Time has been lost, it is true. But other things quite as irrecoverable and even more precious have been lost also.

## Commercial Preparedness.

France sent us \$66,000,000 worth of her products during the ten months ended April, 1915. During the first four or five months of the war, from August to November, 1914, trade was completely upset, ocean tonnage was short, and enormous drafts were made on the belligerents to place themselves in a state of preparedness. During the ten months ended April, 1916, France performed prodigies of valor on the field of battle, and increased her exports to the United States 27 per cent, or to \$84,000,000.

For the same periods our exports to France increased from \$277,000,000 for 1915 to \$475,000,000 for 1916. The things we sent France were largely munitions of war. Our normal exports to that country ran about \$150,000,000 annually. The things France sent us were not for war purposes. They were the products of the cheap labor of France coming into competition with the products of American labor which receives the highest wage in the world, or goes jobless if foreign competition becomes too strong.

With the close of the war our exports to France will drop below normal. But her exports to us will increase unless the country possesses that which makes the American wage possible—a protective tariff. France must sell more and buy less in order to make up the losses sustained in this war. But, dearly as we love France, should we handicap our factories and our laborers to assist in her rehabilitation? If the Underwood tariff law enables France to increase her exports to us 27 per cent, while bearing the brunt of the war, what can she not do to our markets when peace prevails and her entire army must return to gainful occupations? And what is true of France is true of nearly all Europe.

Commercial preparedness should go hand in hand with military preparedness, and to insure the former we must return to the protective policy.

The state election in Maine occurs September 15, when a governor, two United States senators and four congressmen will be elected. As this is the first state to hold an election both parties are making tremendous efforts for success there. The state from August first is to be flooded with spellbinders. A part of the Republican force to be sent there is ten United States senators and twenty-five congressmen. The Democrats propose to send an equal number.

The passenger steamships Narragansett and Manhattan, which since their completion for the Grand Trunk interests have lain idle in New London harbor, are reported to have been sold to the Canadian government for \$1,000,000. It is believed that this sale involves no exchange of funds, the vessels having been turned over in part payment of obligations.

The repairs to Bath road have been completed and the street is now open to traffic for its entire length. The work has dragged along slowly, being hampered both by the rainy weather and the lack of supplies of stone.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Harry Draper are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

## Government Road Building.

Congress has passed the roads bill, making an appropriation of eighty-five million dollars for the various States of the Union, provided each State claiming its share of this sum shall appropriate an equal amount. Under this act Rhode Island will be able to draw something less than two hundred thousand dollars, while some of the States will have over five millions. The eastern States have long been at work making good roads at their own expense, while in the West and South good roads are rare. Under this act it is thought that road building all over the country may become general. The new law provides that the federal government shall share equally with the separate States the expense of road building. During the year beginning July 1, 1916, the federal government will spend \$5,000,000 for roads, the States contributing an equal or larger amount. The next federal appropriation will be \$10,000,000 and an additional \$5,000,000 appropriation each year until 1921.

States wishing to avail themselves of federal aid in road building must accept the provisions of the law through their legislatures or governors. Before the work can be actually begun they must also have highway departments. With the exception of Indiana, Georgia, South Carolina and Texas, the States already have such departments.

The maximum amount the government will pay is \$10,000 a mile for road construction. The State pays half the expense or a greater amount. The maximum of \$20,000 a mile, the Office of Public Roads estimates, will cover the cost of constructing the best kind of county roads.

Experts have predicted that the increased road building may result in a standardized road, acceptable to the federal department. At present, the States will make application for aid, specifying the location, character and cost of the proposed road. Each case will be passed on separately. The fact that States must keep these federal state roads in repair under penalty of the loss of all future aid is expected to result in the selection of only the best paving materials.

## The New Haven Equipment.

The New Haven road is now doing the largest business in its history, but it has been handicapped by lack of new rolling stock. Last year the company ordered eighty-eight of the most powerful locomotives that are built. These were to have been delivered in February and March, but the manufacturers were so driven that it will be December before the road gets them. These eighty-eight powerful engines will go on the main lines, leaving the engines displaced for the side lines. The company has also 800 new steel cars under construction, and 500 coal cars. All the earnings of the company are being put into new equipment and improvements. In the next ten years the president expects to spend thirty millions of dollars on the road, which ought to make it the best road in the country, and enable it to handle its rapidly increasing business with promptness.

Some criticism of the company has appeared in certain quarters from the fact that advertising space has been let in some of its cars. But the necessity for the company to use every legitimate method of raising money made this more necessary. The company can get out of this advertising privilege enough money to buy each year ten all-steel passenger cars; or to buy six big steam locomotives; or to put rock ballast on fifteen miles of double track; or to put in thirty miles of the most modern automatic block signals; or to pay six per cent on \$2,500,000 of money to be spent for betterments and improvements; or to pay 300 men for working on the maintenance of the track; or other improvements.

The New Haven is not a pioneer in this method of obtaining money. It is used in Europe very generally. It is used by the Long Island Railroad, which runs through a thickly settled suburban district, by the Reading, by the Erie, by the inter-urban electric carriers everywhere, by parts of the Pennsylvania system, and by the city lines in Chicago, Boston, New York and other cities.

## Daughters of St. George.

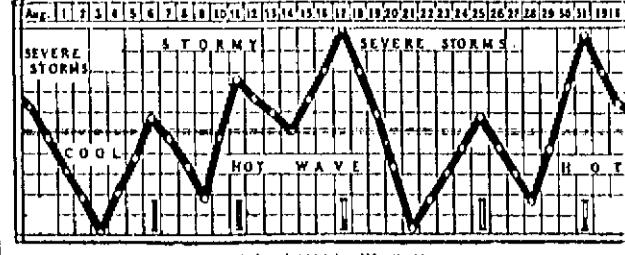
The four lodges of the Daughters of St. George in Rhode Island met in convention with Betsey Williams Lodge in MERCURY Hall on Thursday afternoon, when the quarterly school of instruction was given. At the same meeting the new officers of Betsey Williams Lodge were installed, as follows:

Past President—Louise Simpson.  
President—Bertha Percy.  
Vice President—Florence Tabron.  
First Conductor—Caroline Byron.  
Second Conductor—Isabelle Br. Oney.  
Financial Secretary—Nellie N. Norton.  
Recording Secy.—Clara Farmer.  
Treasurer—Emma Reavey.  
Chaplain—Alice Am. ey.  
Inside Guard—Minnie Cole.  
Outside Guard—Lillie Denham.  
Trustees—Rebecca McKee, Elizabeth Davis, Christine Amey.  
Physician—Dr. William A. Sherman.

At the meeting of the Newport Artillery Company next Tuesday evening, each member will be required to state definitely whether or not he will go to the Plattsburg camp to take the course of instruction. If the company decides to go, the men will leave Newport on the morning of the seventh of September, returning on the fifth of October. The expense to each man will be about \$30.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Harry Draper are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

## WEATHER BULLETIN.



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August temperatures will average about normal for the continent; above normal west of the Rockies' crest, below normal east of the Rockies' crest. South of latitude 38 a little above normal, north of latitude 38 considerably below normal. Highest temperatures on Pacific slope near August 16 and 29, lowest near August 1, 19 and 24. Highest temperatures east of Rockies near August 17 and 31, lowest near August 21 and 28.

No much rain during August west of Great Lakes. More than usual rain about and east of Great Lakes and in the cotton states. Excessive rain in eastern sections. Most rain during the weeks centering on July 30 and August 23.

Severe storms east of Rockies near and following July 28 and August 21.

Treble line represents reasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted deviations from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The 1 indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., July 20, 1916. Last bulletin gave forecast of disturbance to cross continent July 22 to 26, warm wave 21 to 23, cool wave 24 to 28. Temperatures of this period are expected to average about or a little above normal. The storm will be of greater force than usual but probably not the greatest storm of this month. More than usual rain is expected south of latitude 40, particularly in the southeastern states, but probably not in sections where the recent excessive rains occurred. North of latitude 40 and west of the great lakes Spring wheat is expected to be favored by less rain. Our long range prediction that, after July 4, less rain would occur in the middle northwest and more rain in southeastern section is making good.

Next warm wave, moving southward, will reach Vancouver about July 26, causing higher temperatures on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies about July 27, plains sections 28, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys 29, eastern sections 30, reaching Newfoundland near 31. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave, and cool wave about one day behind storm wave. This will be a continuation of the storm period beginning near July 8 and will be the last part of the third section of these great storms.

So closely following the great hurricane and tornadoes, first ten days of this month, we might expect a rest from dangerous storms. This is usually correct but we appeal to you not to be careless. This storm will surely be very dangerous. We will be ensured for again throwing out this warning to—"All who are within reach of our cable tow."

We expect a tropical hurricane to organize northeast of Porto Rico about July 28 to 31, and that it will pass through the Gulf of Mexico several days later. Path of this storm, while on the water will probably be north and east of the path of the July 2 to 10 hurricane and if it strikes this continent its path will be more to southeastward while on land. We cannot definitely locate it.

The continental storm about same time will be very severe from Pacific coast to meridian 90 and may then merge into the tropical hurricane. This great storm will probably bring tornadoes and hail storms in the middle west and excessive rains in middle west and southern sections.

Our readers are requested not to annoy the U. S. Weather Bureau people about the predicted great storms. The Weather Bureau officials have requested newspapers that publish our work to stop publishing these forecasts, giving as a reason that it annoys those officials to receive inquiries about the storms. We wish to remain on good terms with those officials and we kindly ask that they be not disturbed. They are a very quiet people and a little thing like that annoys them.

## Knocked Down.

Some years ago in a certain county court, which was not one of the best fitted up places, three auctioneers were sent in a jewellike contrivance awaiting the judge's order to give evidence.

All at once there was a terrible noise in court, and a dense cloud of dust flew up.

"What's that?" asked the judge.

"Oh, it's nothing, your honor," replied a ready and facetious lawyer. "It's only three auctioneers gone off in one lot."

The seat had given way.—Chicago News

## The First Steam Engines.

The first known use of steam to drive a kind of steam engine was described by Heron of Alexandria probably in the first or second century B. C. But the first real steam engines were those used at the end of the seventeenth and in the early eighteenth century for pumping water out of coal mines. Newcomen's engine was used in English mines about 1711.

Another Story.

A Glasgow antiquary recently visited a ruined castle and asked one of the villagers if he knew anything of an old story about the building.

"Aye," said the rustic, "there was another auld story, but it fell down long since."—London Telegraph.

## One of Many.

"Then you think you won no permanent place in her heart?"

"I'm just a notch on her parasol handle; that is all!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC, JULY, 1916

## STANDARD TIME

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Next Sun.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31							

Moon's 1st. July 5 8:30am Morning

Fall Moon July 16 10:

# MEXICANS OPEN SHOOTING BEE

Bloodless Battles Within City Limits of El Paso

## BAY STATE MEN INVOLVED

Possible Plot to Poison Drinking Water of Fifteen Hundred Army Horses or Run Some of Them Off is Failed by Members of Hingham Company on Sentry Duty

El Paso, Tex., July 21.—Another exchange of shots between Mexicans and Massachusetts soldiers is reported, the affray, which was bloodless despite the more than thirty shots fired, taking place within the city limits of El Paso. Four Mexicans and three soldiers of K company of the Fifth of Hingham were the participants.

Corporals Wade and Gaffney were part of a detail of twelve men under Sergeant McLellan assigned to protect the Union stock yards, not far from the boundary line where shots were fired over the heads of Mexican miniguns a few nights ago. In the stock yards are 1500 United States army horses, and there have been several instances of cattle rustling here prior to the advent of the National Guardsmen.

A policeman reported to Wade and Gaffney that he had seen suspicious persons loitering about the southern end of the corral, and they kept a close watch. Between 1 and 1:30 yesterday morning they saw a well-dressed Mexican near the corral. They challenged him and he promptly fled at them, his aim being wild. They returned the fire and chased him to an adobe hut.

He ran inside and in a short time they saw a man lying along the top of the wall of the roofless building, dropped inside and immediately a when they told him to come down he shot of flame burst from the windows and doors of the house.

Seeking cover, Wade and Gaffney returned the fire, and finally four Mexicans, all of the well-to-do class, rushed from the door and disappeared before the Schutte boys could catch them.

An hour and a half later Private Creekwell saw the same quartet on the other side of the stock yards, and when he challenged them they immediately opened fire, retreating when he returned it. The shots in both cases brought out the rest of the detail. Some thirty shots were fired in the two skirmishes.

McLellan reported the matter to Captain Lincoln at the earliest opportunity. It is thought that the Mexicans were endeavoring either to poison the drinking water of the horses or to run some of them off.

## TRAIN DERAILLED

Chief Incident in Journey of New Hampshire Troops to Border

Saredo, Tex., July 21.—The Third battalion and second section of the Second battalion, New Hampshire Infantry, arrived here yesterday at noon, ending a railroad journey of six days' duration.

Derailment of the train carrying the Third battalion, commanded by Major Cole, at a point thirty miles north of Azulon, on a trestle, was the chief incident of interest on the journey, according to officers.

The entire train was derailed by a sun sink. Slight injuries were sustained by the railroad crew, who jumped from the train. No troops were hurt.

The first section of the First battalion is yet to arrive. In this section comes Colonel Healy, commanding the New Hampshire unit. The two sections to arrive have pitched camp in the northern part of the city at a point east of Camp Mains.

## VILLA LOCATED?

Carranza Troops Hopeful of Capturing Elusive Bandit Leader

Mexico City, July 21.—Reports from Chihuahua state say Villa has once again been definitely located and that constitutionalist forces have every expectation of catching him. A messenger sent by the bandit leader to seek medical aid was captured by constitutionalist cavalry and killed. The Carranzista commander reported that he expected to engage the full body of the Villistas at an early date.

If the constitutionalist forces are successful in capturing or killing Villa, it was the opinion here that this would mark the beginning of the end of internal troubles in Mexico. All other factions are now well under control.

## Orpet Is Freed

Rockford, Ill., July 17.—William R. Orpet, the university student charged with murdering Marian Lamson, a high school girl and his former sweetheart, was found not guilty

Under British Ban

London, July 19.—The Official Gazette yesterday published the names of eight-four American individuals and firms placed on the blacklist under the traitor-with-the-enemy act.

Flight Almost Too Late

Bethel, N. C., July 19.—John Sizemore, convicted of murder, was given his death in the state prison when a telegram came from George Craig, regarding him for two days. But the message been delayed so the prisoner would

## CITY GOVERNMENT INDICTED BY JURY

Charged With Neglect to Suppress an Unlawful Assembly

Lawrence, Mass., July 19.—The Essex county grand jury indicted the Haverhill city council, Mayor Bartlett, Aldermen Wood, Hoyt, Cook and Stickney, for "neglect to suppress an unlawful assembly" caused by the efforts of Thomas E. Leyden to deliver an anti-Catholic lecture in the Haverhill city hall.

The indictments are believed to be the first of their kind ever returned in the state. Contrary to all expectations, "riot" was not the charge under which the indictments were drawn. The nearest the indictments came to the term was a "riotous or tumultuous assembly."

## TO SUCCEED MORGENTHAU

President Names Abram Elkus as New Ambassador to Turkey

Washington, July 19.—Abram Elkus of New York was nominated by President Wilson as ambassador to Turkey, to succeed Henry Morgenthau, who retired to become chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic national committee.

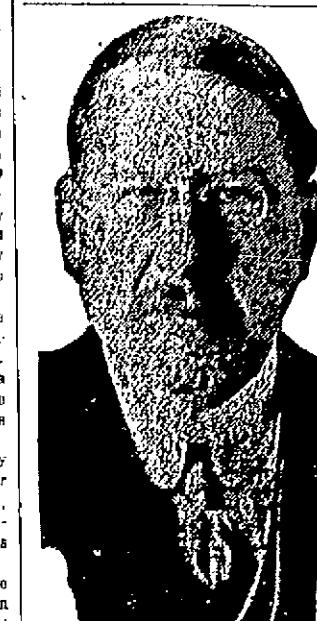


Photo by American Press Association.  
ABRAM ELKUS

Elkus is 59 years old and was born and educated in New York city, where he began practising law in 1888. He has been prominent at the bar and has been one of the leaders of the American Jewry.

## IRELAND MUST BE FREE

Sentiment at National Convention of A. O. H. at Boston

Boston, July 21.—For hours last night 1200 delegates to the A. O. H. convention, representing every state in the union, and vested with delegated authority of more than 100,000 Irish men and women, cheered themselves hoarse and applauded till they could applaud no more as speakers told them "that the time has now come to set Ireland free."

"When this war is over we don't want Ireland to be governed by either a king or a kaiser; we want the God-given privilege of governing ourselves," declared National President McLaughlin.

A telegram was sent to Premier Asquith of England by the convention protesting against the hanging of Sir Roger Casement.

## Beveridge on Hughes Wagon

New York, July 21.—Former Senator Beveridge of Indiana broke a silence of eighteen months with regard to politics when he announced that he would support Hughes in the presidential contest. Beveridge was the Progressive candidate for governor of Indiana in 1912.

## Judgeship For Hay

Washington, July 17.—President Wilson nominated Representative James Hay of Madison, Va., chairman of the house military affairs committee, for judge of the United States court of claims to succeed Judge Atkinson, who retired for age.

## Street Car Dynamited

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., July 21.—Another trolley car of the local traction company was blown up by dynamite here, making the second attempt in two days to kill the strike-breaking crews. The strike has been in progress since Oct. 14.

## Two Slain in Automobile

Alpine, Tex., July 21.—Major Butler of the Sixth United States cavalry and Mrs. J. H. Spann, with whom he was out riding in an automobile, were shot and killed by J. H. Spann, husband of the woman.

## Wilson Holds Up Notification

Washington, July 18.—President Wilson has decided to change the tentative plans for holding the notification ceremonies Aug. 5, because he desires to postpone them until after the adjournment of congress.

Sarkis Der Sarkissian and Haggagian Mukestan were drowned at Franklin, Mass., while bathing. They were mill employees and 25 years of age.

Arthur Munson, 21, was struck and killed by lightning as he stood in the doorway of his barn near New Britain, Conn., during an electrical storm.

## FRENCH MAKE GREAT ADVANCE

Smash Through German Positions on Front of Seven Miles

## CASUALTIES ARE VERY HEAVY

Teutons Lose Twenty-Nine Hundred Men Taken Prisoners Within Few Hours—Russian Offensive in Carpathians Continues Against the Teutons With Extreme Violence

London, July 21.—The French corps of General Foch yesterday cut a great gash in the German front south of the Somme on a front of seven miles. Their lines have reached the river at one point, while in a late afternoon attack, delivered along a front of two and a half miles, from Estrees to Vermandovillers, the important height, which takes the name of the latter place, was carried, together with the German first line trenches along the entire front of attack.

In a simultaneous attack north of the Somme the French pushed forward from their Herbecourt-Mameillon line to the very banks of the stream. Still further to the northward, on the front held by the British, General Haig struck a sturdy blow north of the Bapaume-Lonnoyau front, the English troops driving through the German lines for more than half a mile.

The gains yesterday are equalled only by those of the first days of the Picardy battle. The dash of the French especially, and the terrific power of their artillery are indicated by the fact that in the course of only a few hours 2000 Germans were taken prisoners.

The losses must be tremendous. Several battalions have been practically wiped out, while for the twenty days of the offensive the German casualties in killed and wounded alone are estimated at more than 150,000. In prisoners, the French and British hold more than 20,000.

On the British sectors, especially violent fighting is being waged in the blood-soaked Delville woods and among the ruins of Longueval. The British are steadily gaining the ground lost at those points.

The extensive counter offensive launched by General Neville on the front north of Verdun resulted yesterday in further gains for the French over ground which the German crown prince had paid heavily to win.

On both banks of the Meuse the French troops pushed forward, registering their heaviest gains in the region of Fleury, at present the most important sector of the front. Here a powerful work was wrenched from the Teutons.

In the region of Hill 304 also the French made progress by the liberal employment of hand grenades. Numerous trench sectors were captured.

According to Rome reports, the violent Russian offensive has been resumed in the Carpathians at Kovel, Vladimir-Volynsk and in the Riga sector.

Unofficial dispatches from Petrograd say that the second stage of the battle for the possession of Kovel is continuing with extreme violence. General Tumashoff has brought up crushing forces to attack the Austro-Germans.

## FEDERAL AID SOUGHT

Gotham Cloak Makers' Strike May Soon Affect Whole Country

Washington, July 21.—President Wilson received a request from several prominent New York men asking that the federal government intervene in the cloak makers' strike, which has been in progress in New York city for twelve weeks.

The petition was made on the ground that the strike threatened the supply of women's clothing for the whole nation. Mayor Mitchel of New York is expected to write to President Wilson endorsing the action of the business men.

## Plan to Get Treasure From Sea

Newport News, Va., July 20.—The fleet of treasure-hunting ships which will seek to recover the million dollars' worth of silver bullion aboard the Spanish steamer Merida will start operations within a week. The Merida lies in 250 feet of water, fifty-six miles off the Virginia capes.

## Castro Is Released

New York, July 20.—Former President Castro of Venezuela was released from Ellis Island. Accompanied by Mrs. Castro, who shared with him his four days' exile at the federal immigration station, he took up quarters at an up-town hotel.

## Missionary and Wife Slain

Tokio, July 17.—Rev. W. A. F. Campbell and his wife, Canadian missionaries, were stabbed to death in their summer home at Karuizawa by a burglar. The weapon used was a Japanese short sword.

## Rural Credits Bill Signed

Washington, July 18.—President Wilson signed the rural credits bill. It provides establishment of a series of land mortgage banks to handle long time mortgage loans to farmers.

Headless and with one arm gone, the body of George Benjamin, 63, a stonecutter of Montpelier, Vt., was found on the railroad tracks at Granville, Mass.

Arthur Munson, 21, was struck and killed by lightning as he stood in the doorway of his barn near New Britain, Conn., during an electrical storm.

## SHOOTING FOLLOWS SUICIDE OF WOMAN

Three Doctors Involved in Triangular Love Affair

Houston, July 13.—After gazing on the unconscious form of his sweetheart, Dr. Celia P. Adair of Brookline, as she lay dying in a hospital from the effects of poison, Dr. Eldridge D. Atwood of Woburn, so the police say, went direct to the office of Dr. Wilfred E. Harris in the Hotel Westminster and shot him three times.

When, where and under what circumstances the poison was received, the medical examiner reports, is not apparent from any facts in his possession. A chemical analysis is to be made.

The death of the woman doctor occurred at the hospital a few minutes after Atwood departed. Harris is dying from the bullet wounds, and Atwood is under arrest on a charge of attempted murder.

The suicide of Miss Adams is given as the motive for the shooting by Atwood, according to the police, who say he made a confession, saying that he had learned from the lips of the girl a few days ago that she would not marry him and that she gave one of the reasons that she had been betrayed by Harris.

All concerned in the case are osteopaths and it was while the woman and Atwood were students at the Massachusetts college of osteopathy six years ago that they fell in love. And at that time Harris was president of the college and an instructor for both of them.

## BIG BASEBALL DEAL

Mathewson Becomes Manager of Cincinnati National League Team

Cincinnati, July 21.—After an absence of sixteen years, during which time, as a member of the New York Giants, he made a reputation as being the premier pitcher of professional baseball, Christy Mathewson returned today to manage the Reds, the team that allowed him to slip through its fingers without a trial.

With Mathewson comes two of his teammates, Outfielder Roush and Infielder McKechnie, while New York is obtaining the services of Charles Herzog, manager of the local team for the last two years, and who was a member of the Giants previous to his coming to Cincinnati, and Outfielder Wm. K. Miller.

## VIOLATED STAMP LAW

Tobacco Men Serve Sentence In Court and Pay \$1,985,000

New York, July 20.—Fifty-three cigar, cigarette and tobacco dealers, after pleading guilty to charges of having failed to keep their salesbooks properly or to attach revenue stamps to packages containing their product, were sentenced by Federal Judge Howe to a day's imprisonment. They served their sentences in the courtroom and were discharged at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fines running from \$10 to \$150 were imposed on forty-six of the number.

The sum of \$1,966,000 was paid to the government as settlement money in addition to the individual fines.

## SEVENTY-THREE DEAD

Toll of Storm in Southern States May Be Further Increased

Asheville, N. C., July 21.—The toll of dead from Sunday's flood in five southeastern states, which has been constantly growing as channels of communication were restored, stands at seventy-three; with nine persons still reported missing.

Most of the deaths have been in western North Carolina, and investigators returning from isolated mountain hamlets brought reports that raised the death toll from previous reports.

## Casement Appeal驳回

London, July 19.—Roger Casement's appeal from his conviction on the charge of high treason, for which he was sentenced to death, was dismissed.

## CHAPPED HANDS AN AWFUL SIGHT

Sore, Red and Rough, Continually Cracking Open, Could Not Put Them in Water At All.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I was troubled with chapped hands which first started from exposure to the air. My hands were sore and red, and rough and were continually cracking open and bleeding. They were so sore I could not put them in water at all nor even sweep the floor. They were swollen and an awful sight and I didn't want anyone to see them."

"I noticed Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I sent for a sample. The sample seemed to do so much good that I bought more, and after I had used two bars of Cuticura Soap and one and one-half bars of Ointment my hands were healed." (Signed) Miss Mary Mauds, 32 Whipple St., Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 1, 1915.

## Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." So I throughout the world.

## COMMERCIAL EXPANSION

The conditions now prevailing sanction the prudence of reaching out for more business.

Firms, corporations, and individuals wishing new or additional banking connections will recognize the desirability of a checking account with us.

## NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1902.

## The Right Number

# MEN MAKE MERRY FROM HEAT ON

Little Stories About National Guardsmen Who Are Facing Inconveniences and Hot Weather of Texas Frontier.

HOW long will our boys stay mobilized on the Mexican frontier?

This is a question that can only be answered by the events that the future has in store. They are there now, however, and the whole country is interested in knowing what they are doing. There are thousands and thousands of mothers, sisters, sweethearts and wives who scan the papers for news of their loved ones. So the following little stories, culled from the daily life of the national guardmen, are interesting:

Fed on 28 Cents a Day.

The appetite of a healthy soldier can be satisfied for 28 cents a day, and this the mess sergeants were told—mess sergeants who, perhaps, never think of spending less than 20 cents for lunch.

"What you save you can put in your troop fund," Sergeant Denning of the regular army service told the Illinois companies.

Corporal Harry Bergeron of Troop K later announced he had a plan to feed the troop on 18 cents a man a day. Housewives desiring the formula, please write.

## A Good Wood Carver.

Most of the Mexicans live by making curios or by some similar form of handicraft. However, none has anything on Lieutenant Moriarty, adjutant of Major Fisher's Third squadron, Illinois national guard. In the wood pile made by the destruction of the mesquite brush Moriarty came upon a piece of hickory. He got a knife and a small hatchet and whittled and chopped all day, making a skullcap. As a woodenware he was informed he was a better soldier, and not a few suggested that if he continued a place in the home for invalid soldiers at Danville would be awaiting him, but the Lieutenant continued to the end, and then, when he disappeared for a few moments, some one kidnapped it. There is a reward sign hanging in front of his tent.

## Barber Doing Big Business.

Private Tommy McLaughlin, in the machine gun troop, doesn't care how long the First Illinois cavalry is in service. He is a barber. He brought along his implements, and he does a land office business.

Lieutenant Harry Mill of Troop K is an attaché of the Chicago Juvenile Court, and when it comes to humanitarian acts even the smallest creatures find him a quick sympathizer and servant. He was sitting in front of his tent when an unfledged mocking bird fell from its nest in a tree above him. The officer picked up the wee bit, assured himself that it was not hurt and then made a precarious climb with it to the nest in the top of the tree to restore it to its mother.

## Colored Troops Entertained.

While the members of the signal corps and the field hospital units, District of Columbia national guard, were being entertained in Memphis similar scenes were being enacted at Church's Park, where its owner, Robert Church, a millionaire colored banker of Memphis, was providing entertainment for members of the First Separate battalion. Here bathing facilities were afforded the men, and then came a big luncheon. A committee of colored citizens was on hand to welcome the members of their race from the eastern section of the country.

There was some sickness on the train with the District's men as the result of the second administration of the typhoid prophylactic, but it was not serious. Captain C. M. Dollman and Captain J. B. Boggs of the field hospital unit took their second shot and spent a day in bed. Headaches and sore arms are the chief complaints, but these will soon pass away, it is stated.

## Ride In Pullmans.

A troop of St. Louis, the Second Infantry and the ambulance corps, from Kansas City, rode away toward the border in a train of two sections of chisel cars and day coaches. This was the first contingent from Camp Clark of Missouri that has not gone in either tourist or standard sleepers.

This course was decided upon rather than to walk in camp for the sleeping equipment, which has been exhausted in extensive troop movements of the last few days.

Practically the entire Ozark region of Missouri was represented in the Second Infantry, which entrained to the air of the "Hound Dawg" song, giving the place of honor as the first on board to its recently acquired flop eared hound. While waiting for the train the company groups gave yells and cheers for their home towns, letting the crowd know where they were from and announcing equally as emphatically that they were "on their way to Mexico."

## Boston Paper In El Paso.

With the departure of thousands of New England's sons for the border to serve Uncle Sam in his Mexican crises a Boston paper realized that each and

# AS THEY SUFFER MEXICAN BORDER

Camp Life Is Gay, but Discipline Is Strict—Making Real Soldiers Out of the Boys From Many States.

every one of them would be hungry for news from home.

Accordingly it entered into an arrangement with a prominent paper of the border, the El Paso Herald, which circulates extensively in the section occupied by the New England troops, whereby it telegraphs daily to the Herald a condensation of all the home news which editors judge will be of special interest to the New England soldier boys.

This news is printed daily in the El Paso Herald, thus keeping the boys at the front informed of all that's going on back home.

## Fort Worth Girls Dance.

The monotony of the long journey which 1,000 Pennsylvania troopers took to the border was broken in Fort Worth when they were entertained with a dance. The band of the Second Pennsylvania regiment furnished the music, and the waiting room of the station was turned into a ballroom, where the troopers danced with the young women of the town several hours. In the night 160 Connecticut cavalrymen also passed through.

## Corporal Iverson a Father.

The happiest man at Camp Wilson, where Illinois troops are stationed, is a young corporal. He has just been promoted, not to a mere generalship, but to the high estate of fatherhood. Corporal Ernest Iverson of K company was notified that he is the father of a seven pound baby boy and that the mother is well at their home in Chicago.

An order requiring officers and men to send all civilian clothing back to Chicago was issued and cuts the link between the guardsmen and civilian life. A number of recruits who have been working and drilling in the "nobby spring settings" fell for the new khaki outfits with whoops of joy.

## Warned Against Tarantulas.

"How to Beat the 'Tusked Tarantula' and the 'Skeery Scorpion'" was the subject of a list of warnings issued by Major Rogers, surgeon of the Seventh Illinois infantry. Among the rules laid down are:

"Mark a circle around your tent with kerosene, then burn the grass. Shake out your shoes and all clothing on a string in the morning. This means shake, not groping with your fingers. Do not roll off your cot at night. Do not let the ends of your blanket trail on the ground while sleeping. Keep your tent scrupulously clean at all times."

## Pies Carefully Guarded.

A "pie guard" is the latest functionary appointed in Camp Wilson. Private Thomas Blake was placed on guard with a rifle and bayonet over fifty fresh pies baked for the members of Company M, Second Infantry, by M. Lee, their cook. Fearing a raid by other companies, Sergeant Charles Jones took this precaution to protect the store of jelly, gooseberry, prune and peach pies.

The young bride of Captain Richard Dunne, commissary of the Seventh Infantry, son of the governor of Illinois, has been in San Antonio. She visits her husband at camp for an hour or so each day. The young commissary is now one of the hardest working officers in the Seventh, and he is making good in his staff position, according to brother officers.

## Camp Cotton a Real Home.

A wonderful transformation has taken place in Camp Cotton in the days that have elapsed since the first of the Massachusetts troops began to arrive there.

It now has all the accessories of a perfectly appointed base camp, and should any of the men be sent out from it for a tour of duty at small places along the border they will come back to it with a feeling that it is their military home. Colonel Stover of the Fifth stated that if any friend of the regiment at home wants to make it a gift a small car would meet one of its pressing needs, as the character of the work in prospect makes motor transportation for its headquarters necessary. Such a car could be bought in Texas.

## Discipline In Camp.

Discipline is tightening in the command at Camp Cotton, where Massachusetts troops are stationed. "A." who responded to retreat call with sleeves rolled up, was sentenced to clean camp for the entire squadron throughout a day. Sergeant Harcourt Amory, Jr., of B troop has received as a gift a set of war maps of Mexico from his father, Harcourt Amory of Boston.

Captain Charles A. Lovering of B troop has received a delivery car, purchased by friends of the squadron in Boston, through Richard Lovering, the captain's brother.

The men were engaged two days in building their new camp, which is on ground assigned to the new cavalry brigade north of Camp Pershing. Men unqualified at shooting are being drilled at the rifle range, and green men are being drilled to ride.

## "Gringo" Means "Gibberish."

Educated Mexicans near the camps declared emphatically that the word

"gringo" means almost entirely

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

"gringo" does not come from the song "Green Grows the Grass," which the United States soldiers are said to have sung on the march in the Mexican war. They point out that the Spanish language contains the perfectly good and proper word, "gringo," meaning "gibberish," which was in Spanish dictionaries long before the Mexican war. Old Spanish dictionaries give the word as being of Greek origin. They say that any foreigner who came to Mexico and talked a foreign language was said to be talking "gringo," and as there were more Americans than any others of foreign race in Mexico they gradually became known as gringos.

## Wants Boy Sent Home.

Charles G. Fisher is a private in an Illinois company. He is the smallest man in the regiment. Captain Octigan got a message from Fisher's father pleading the boy be sent home because "his mother is very ill and I am alone. We need his help."

Colonel Moriarty called the boy of twenty to his tent and asked him if he wanted to go home.

"I do not," emphatically replied Fisher. "My parents are well fixed, and I know they are afraid physical harm may come to me. I have no yellow in me, and I will stick to you, Colonel Moriarty, to the last."

The colonel immediately made him his orderly.

Mrs. John Ryan of 3618 Union avenue, Chicago, wrote that her son John had been missing ever since the bands began to play inspiring tunes. She knew, she said, if John had joined he is in Colonel Moriarty's regiment.

"But," she added, "I am not reprobating him for that. If he wants to stay there let him. He is only sixteen, but tell him he must write his mother, who hopes he will be a brave soldier."

O. Klosker is sixteen years old and a private in the Seventh regiment. Shortly after the regiment arrived Captain Octigan received a telegram from a man who said he was the boy's father.

"My son is a cripple," the wire read, according to the captain. "You should not keep him. Send him right home."

Physicians examined the boy, Captain Octigan said, and found not a flaw.

## Missouri Men Inspected.

An inspection of ordnance of the Missouri regiments, including arms, cartridges, bayonets, belts and carrier packs, was most satisfactory. All unserviceable equipment was condemned and new supplies issued.

More than thirty sacks of mail and parcel post packages were received at the postoffice department of the camp at Laredo. Every imaginable article, from tooth paste to boots, has been sent the Missouri men.

The men of the machine gun company, commanded by Captain Norman Confort, have employed a novel way to get relief from the heat. "Answering call to quarters" at 10 o'clock each evening the men, stripped, line up in company front formation while the noncommissioned officers spray them with a garden hose.

Natural gas is being piped into the camp of A battery of St. Louis, a local gas company making an offer to Captain Frank M. Rumbold to supply the commissary department of the battery without charge. The pipe probably will be extended through the First regiment camps later.

The signal corps of Kansas City installed a complete wireless outfit, with a fifty-seven foot aerial. The instrument has a range of about fifty miles.

## She Kissed 971 Men.

Miss Mary Hanesey, Clearfield, Pa., the girl who kissed 971 members of the Eighth Pennsylvania infantry, missing only sixty, before breakfast one morning, found herself so famous in that neighborhood, unaccustomed as it is to scurries and escapades, that she spent several days hiding from inquisitive newspaper men and friends.

Her real name is Elma Bugbee, and she lives with her two sisters. She is pretty and modest. She gave several of the soldiers slips of paper with a name and address, but the names were various and the addresses all those of empty lots.

"Maybe it was my fault that I kissed the first man," she said, "but, really, the other boys just would not let me go. They would kiss me and bring up their friends, and, you see, I had to be fair."

"Some folks gave the boys good things to eat and others gave them tobacco. I wanted to give them something, and I had nothing but kisses to give, and now it's all over, I don't believe there is a man in the Eighth Pennsylvania who will ever forget Clearfield."

## A Sad Farewell.

Company M, Pennsylvania national guard, sent this farewell as they left for the border:

We fear not to live,

We fear not to die,

To leave our loved ones at home

To fight for our country's sake.

My wife is just twenty-three. She is three years younger than me. I leave her behind with children to mind, and the house in good order.

When I get back from Mexico

Right to Philadelphia I will go;

I'll buy a little table, buy a little chair,

Move in some nice little house

In some nice little square.

Don't forget the cradle.

To rock the baby in.

So mother can sit beside it

And sing that famous song

"I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier."

## That's So.

"But suppose a foreign foe should attack New York?"

"We've got the trenches ready. Our streets are always torn up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Ruinous.

"What ruined your business?"

"Advertising."

"How?"

"I let it all be done by my competitors."—Spokane Review.

The first hour of the morning is the ruider of the day.—Beeler.

# Germany's New Undersea Merchantman and Her Commander, Paul Koenig



Photos, © 1916, by American Press Association.

The Deutschland is 315 feet long, with a thirty-one foot beam. The interior is a glistening marvel of polished woodwork and metal. Amidships is the engine space, on either side of which runs a long, deep narrow compartment. There are bulkheads twenty feet from each end.

The officers' quarters are forward. They are small, but very handsome. The captain's cabin, though only 7½ by 5½ feet, is lined with polished walnut. Beneath the captain's bunk is a clothes locker. Opposite is a desk, electric lighted. The purser's quarters are with those of the other officers.

## CAPTAIN TELLS OF THE DEUTSCHLAND

### Remarkable Naval Feats of Germany Since Outbreak of War.

### EMDEN WAS THE PIONEER.

Then U-59 Made Trip From Kiel to the Dardanelles—Next the Moewie Captured the Appam and New Submarine Comes to Baltimore—Captain Proud of His Vessel.

Every one, including the enemies of Germany, must admire the feats accomplished by her naval forces since the outbreak of the war. Movements never dreamed of before the war began have been carried on successfully.

The Emden was the first. Caught by the declaration of war in a Pacific port, she armed herself and evaded the warships of the allies for three months. During this time she was preying on enemy shipping and obtaining fuel and food from the ships she sank. Finally, after a most adventurous career, she was sunk off Coco Island by the Australian warship Sydney.

Then the submarine U-59 made the long journey from Kiel canal to the Dardanelles, evading the British patrols at Gibraltar. Arriving in the Mediterranean, she was a relentless foe for the allied squadron there and sank several battleships.

Then the commerce raider Moewie left Germany and began preying on allied shipping. She sank several vessels and finally held up the liner Appam. She captured this vessel, put on prize crew, and made for Norfolk, where the Appam interned.

At last the tent of the Deutschland, the supersubmarine that made the trip from Helgoland to Baltimore, evading the allied fleets and patrols.

Captain's Story.

Captain Paul Koenig of the Deutschland told an interesting story of his trip. He said:

"About the trip of my submarine, the Deutschland? There is little to tell. We got through the blockade without trouble. There is no blockade any more, none that you call a real blockade. In the North sea we went down once. There were cruisers about."

"It takes just a minute to get her out of sight—not two minutes nor a minute and a half, but she will get out of sight in one minute. I don't remember just where it was we

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST

302 THAMES STREET

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ALL PERSONS, dealers of, having water  
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Is Your  
Business at  
A Standstill?Let Us FIX UP a  
NICE LITTLE  
CIRCULAR For YouWe'll Guarantee  
ResultsIT PAYS TO  
ADVERTISEPresident's Warning to New  
Comers.

President Wilson Thursday served on "hyphenates" and "new comers" that they must be loyal to the United States whether pleased with this country or not. He charged that political activity of any organization of naturalized Americans is "absolutely incompatible with the idea of loyalty."

The President addressed the citizenship convention called by Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor to study best methods for teaching foreigners what is necessary to become a citizen.

President Wilson said in addressing citizenship convention called by naturalization bureau: "We have been disturbed recently by certain symptoms which have shown themselves in our body politic. Some naturalized Americans have gone so far as to draw themselves apart and have been more loyal to their native country than to America."

"They have even gone so far as to draw apart in spirit and in organization from the rest of us to accomplish some special object of their own. I am not going to utter any criticism of these people, but I want to say that such a thing is absolutely incompatible with the fundamental idea of loyalty, and that loyalty is not a self-pleasing virtue. I am not bound to be loyal to United States to please myself; I am bound to be loyal to the United States because I live under its laws and am its citizen, and whether it hurts me or whether it benefits me, I am obliged to be loyal."

"Loyalty means nothing unless it has at its heart the absolute principle of self-sacrifice. Loyalty means that you ought to be ready to sacrifice every interest that you have and your life itself, if your country calls upon you to do so, and that is the sort of loyalty which ought to be inculcated into these new comers that they are not to be loyal so long as they are pleased, but that, having once entered into this sacred relationship, they are bound to be loyal whether they are pleased or not; and that loyalty which is merely self-pleasing is only self-indulgence and selfishness."

"No man has ever risen to the real stature of spiritual manhood until he has found that it is finer to serve somebody else than it is to serve himself."

These are the conceptions which we ought to teach the newcomers in to our midst and we ought to realize that the life of every one of us is part of the schooling and that we cannot preach loyalty unless we set the example; that we cannot profess the things with any influence upon others, unless we practice them also. This process of Americanization is going to be a process of self-examination, a process of purification, a process of rededication to the things which America represents and is proud to represent. And it takes a great deal more courage and steadfastness, my fellow-citizens, to represent ideal things than to represent anything else. It is easy to lose your temper, and hard to keep it. It is easy to strike and sometimes very difficult to refrain from striking, and I think you will agree with me that we are most justified in being proud of doing things that are hard to do and not the things that are easy.

"You do not settle things quickly by taking what seems to be the quickest way to settle them. You may make the complication just that much the more profound and inextricable, and, therefore, what I believe America should exalt above everything else is the sovereignty of thoughtfulness and sympathy and vision, as against the grosser impulses of mankind. No nation can live without vision, and no vision will exalt a nation except the vision of real liberty and real justice and purity of conduct."

## INTERRUPTED THE SERMON.

A Beecher Father and Son Incident in  
Old Plymouth Church.

Rev. Charles R. Brown in the Congregationalist relates an interesting incident of the past in which Henry Ward Beecher, the famous minister of Plymouth church, and his venerable and hardly less distinguished father figured.

Many years ago, he says, one of my friends was present in Plymouth church when the incident occurred. It was in the days when Lyman Beecher had come to make his home with his illustrious son, and every Sunday he was in the pastor's pew. One morning Henry Ward Beecher was unfolding some aspect of the new theology, as he had come to hold it, when suddenly up rose Lyman Beecher, saying, "Henry, may I say a word just there?"

Beecher paused in his sermon and, with look of filial affection, at once responded, "Certainly, father, say on."

Then Lyman Beecher turned to the congregation and said, "Henry puts it that way, but it is not that way; it is this way." And he proceeded to state the truth as he saw it.

Henry Ward Beecher stood listening to his father, with an expression on his face that blessed the listening, wondering congregation more than many a sermon. And when Lyman Beecher had concluded he paid a beautiful tribute to his father's influence upon his own life and then resumed his sermon where he had been interrupted.

Emmett's Presence of Mind.

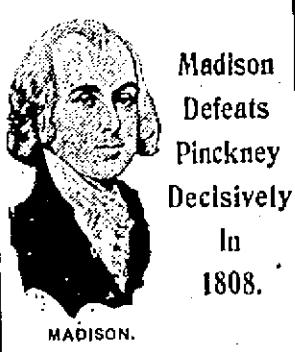
A story is told of Robert Emmet which proves his secretive power and resolution. He was fond of studying chemistry, and one night late, after the family had gone to bed, he swallowed a large quantity of corrosive sublimate in mistake for some acid cooling powder. He immediately discovered his mistake and knew that death must shortly ensue unless he instantly swallowed the only antidote, chalk. Timid men would have torn at the bell, roused all the family and sent for a stomach pump. Emmet called no one, made no noise, but, stealing down stairs and unlocking the front door, went into the stable, scraped some chalk which he knew to be there and took sufficient doses of it to neutralize the poison.

## Electric Light.

The basic discovery of the possibility of electric light was made by Sir Humphry Davy in 1810, but for the next fifty years the developments were solely scientific and no practical use was made of them. In 1862, however, an arc light was installed in a light-house at Dungeness, and this is generally believed to be the first electric lamp in regular service.

## ELECTING A PRESIDENT

4



Madison  
Defeats  
Pinckney  
Decisively  
In  
1808.  
MADISON.

THE Democratic Republicans nominated James Madison of Virginia in 1808. His running mate was George Clinton of New York. The Republican ticket that year was C. O. Pinckney of South Carolina and Rufus King of New York. The election took place on Nov. 8, and the vote, as counted on Feb. 6, 1809, was: Madison, 122; Pinckney, 47.

In the election of 1812 Madison, renominated by the Republicans, defeated DeWitt Clinton of New York by a vote of 123 to 89. Nominations were made by a caucus, and Clinton refused to be bound, and the Federalists decided to support George Clinton.

(Watch for the election of Monroe in 1816 in our next issue.)

## STORY OF AN ORNAMENT.

The Lavalliere and the French Beauty  
Who First Wore It.

Do you know what a lavalliere is? You have seen many neck ornaments of more or less elaborate design suspended from chains that were thin or massive, which were said as lavallieres. The traveler who knows his business will tell you that the large and highly ornate ornament made of hand wrought gold and studded with many gems, suspended from a thick chain and resting on the bare skin just above the low cut bodice, is a "stomacher," whereas the "lavalliere" is light and delicate in construction, is not with not more than three stones and is on a slender chain.

The heavy ornament was formerly worn on the front of the dress, the entire front part of a bodice, which extended down over the pit of the stomach, being called the stomacher. It was an English mode, whereas the lavalliere came into existence in France in 1660, having been designed at the suggestion of Louis XIV, as a gift to Francoise Louise de la Baume le Blanc, when she was made Duchess de la Valliere. Of all the king's favorites she was the most interesting. She became "queen of the petticoat court" when Louis was but twenty-eight years old and when Colbert and Louvois were making the French treasury and the French army the greatest and most formidable powers in Europe. At thirty she retired to a convent, where she spent her declining years writing that mournful essay, "Reflections on the Pity of God."—Exchange.

INTERRUPTED THE SERMON.

It May Have Been in Existence in the  
Time of Ptolemy.

Do you know how old Dublin is? Probably not. Few cities tell their correct age, but there is a rumor that the Irish capital, the picturesque city on the banks of the Liffey, at the entrance to Dublin bay, is much older than she pretends to be. In fact, it has been asserted by some unassuming scholars that she was already a buxom girl when Ptolemy sat on the throne of Egypt and that the fair city on the western island was mentioned in the writings of that day. In later times, say about 212 A. D., it already had a history. When the Danes came, some 600 years later, the Celts had been at peace so long that they fell victims to the invaders, but submission was no part of their program.

The inhabitants of the island are Celts to the very core, and never have they become reconciled to the idea of sharing their beautiful country with either Saxons, Danes, Teutons or Norse.

At one time, when the city of Dublin had become pretty thoroughly English in its feeling, the people of the hill country came down and massacred most of the inhabitants in the year 1170. Richard de Clare, known as Richard Strongbow, the second earl of Pembroke, crossed the Irish channel with a great host and captured the city. But he became governor of the island only after he married the daughter of one of the Celtic kings.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

IMAGINATION IN ART.

Imagination is an element by which artists are able to infuse their works upon the public. When Millet painted two peasants in a potato patch with bowed heads in an attitude suggesting daily prayer he wisely named the picture "The Angelus." That gave the critics a bunch that church bell in a distant spire was pealing the hour of prayer. Had he called it truly magnificent painting "Diggig Potatoer" the public's imagination would not have carried beyond the potato field, and it might also have made a difference of a few thousands of dollars in the market value of the work. A well-chosen title for a picture or book is what mayonnaise dressing is to a salad!—Cartoon Magazine.

His Futile Attempt.

Mr. Scrappington (in the midst of his reading)—Here is an item about a blasted fool who kissed his wife 2,500 times in one day. Mrs. Scrappington—Of course he was a fool to think he could deceive his wife that way. What does the account say he had been doing?

Judge.

One Reward.

"Wealth doesn't bring happiness."

"No," replied Miss Cayenne. "But it does help some toward inducing others to put up with your grouchy eccentricities."—Washington Star.

The May of life blooms once and never again.—Schiller.

## LANGUAGE AND THE BIBLE.

The Book That Standardized All the  
Dialects of Britain.

Before the printing of the Bible there was no English language. It was the Bible that standardized all the dialects of Britain and that bound them together into a living speech, and it was the Bible that was the foundation of the education and culture of England. As the English historian Green says, "The English people became a people of a book, and that book was the Bible."

To a large degree the same is true of Germany, but it is not necessary to go back to the middle ages to find the Bible forming a nation's culture and fixing its language.

On many of the mission fields, especially in Africa, the language of the natives had never been reduced to writing until the missionary provided them with an alphabet in order that the Bible might be translated into their tongue. The Bible has then become both the language textbook and the spiritual guide of these African nations. In mission schools the world over the Bible is the language textbook. The people of the mission lands want their children to learn the western tongue, and they send them to the school. They learn the missionary's language, but in the learning they find the missionary's God.—Christian Herald.

## EGGS IN HEATED RICE.

A Way the Chinese Have For Hatching  
Ducks and Chickens.

The Chinese method of hatching as many as 500 duck and chicken eggs in one sitting has not yet been adopted in this country.

Unhatched rice is used for the purpose, and when this has been roasted it is either cooled by a fanning process or the wind is allowed to blow through it until it is lukewarm.

The breeder then sprinkles a three inch layer of rice in the bottom of a wooden tub, and on this surface places about 100 eggs; another layer of rice about two inches thick is spread over them, and on this layer eggs are also placed, and the tub is filled in this way until there are six layers of rice and five of eggs, making 500 eggs in all in the tub.

Every twenty-four hours the rice has to be heated, and for this purpose the eggs have to be removed, the bottom layer this time being placed on top and the other layers one row lower down, the eggs that occupied the central position in the tub now being placed at the edges.

There is some difficulty in gauging the exact time at which the eggs will hatch, and unless care is taken some of the young ones are likely to be smothered. This is, of course, the point at which the ability of the expert is shown.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## ECONOMICAL.

A good story is related of an English theatrical manager who by birth and hard work had amassed a fortune. Previous to the production of one play the stage carpenters had to repair a trap, and the head carpenter went to the manager and informed him that it could not be done in the dark.

"Well, lad, thee won't have 'c gas," answered the manager. "Here, tak' this and buy a candle."

And he handed him a halfpenny.

The carpenter pleaded that they wanted two in order to get sufficient light.

"How long will'r job take thee?" asked the manager.

"About ten minutes," was the reply.

"Then cut 'c candle in two," was the answer. "Thee won't have any more money."

Wrong Quarry.

With a wild sweep the wind tore round a sudden corner and removed the hat from the head of a respectable and nearsighted citizen who chanced to be passing.

Peering wildly round, the man thought he saw his hat in a yard behind a high fence. Hastily climbing over, he started to chase it, but each time he thought he had caught it, it got yet another move on.

Then a woman's angry voice broke on his ears.

"What are you doing there?" she demanded shrilly.

He explained mildly that he was only trying to retrieve his hat, whereupon the woman said, in wonder:

"Your hat? Well, I don't know where it is, but that's our little black hen you're chasing!"—London Mail.

## Elephant Threnodien.

The natives of certain portions of south central Africa look on the death of an elephant as an event. They attach an almost religious aspect to it. "As soon as the animal stalked is stretched on the ground the hunters climb upon the huge, warm body and there perform a dance, gesticulating and shaking their guns, accompanied by a sort of litany, in which they extol the animal and his qualities, his strength, his size, his cunning; then they praise the skill of the hunter, his prompt eye, his accurate shot. This song is just murmured, as if they were afraid that if they raised their voices they would attract the curse of the spirit which has just left the animal and is still roaming around him."

## A Change.

"We must economize," he said peremptorily.

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Name and date must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the original, the name of the author and the question. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to

Miss E. M. TILLEY,  
Newport Historical Society,  
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916.

## NOTES.

Reminiscences of Newport by Dr. Henry E. Turner, 1892. Manuscript in possession of the Newport Historical Society. The first half of these Reminiscences was delivered before the Historical Society in 1891. The following were presented in 1892.—E. M. T.

The Lyndons belonged to a race, formerly quite prominent socially and politically, one of them, Josias Lyndon, having been Governor of the Colony in 1708-9. The name, so far as I know, is now extinct, and almost forgotten in this community. Governor Josias Lyndon, by the way, was a benefactor of the first Baptist Church, having bequeathed his homestead to them, which they occupied for many years as a parsonage; it occupied the site where the Perry House now stands on the South side of Washington Square. Elder Eddy lived in this house for many years, within my time; it was sold to William Glennon, who kept a boarding house there for some years, and afterwards to John Shanahan, who built the Perry House. Mr. Shanahan subsequently built the Newport Opera House on a part of the Commodore O. H. Perry estate adjoining.

In later years an addition was made to the population, in the person of a man who established a barbers shop in the little building, in which had been Mr. Cozzens' hat store; he was reputed to be a Portuguese, and the legend which surrounded his shop door, read, John Pascal, Barber. Not very long after, one morning early, the community was startled and amused by reading instead, John Rascal, Barber, the tail having been added during the night, probably by some of the wild youngsters who frequented the shop of George Lyndon, whose father had long before passed away, and with him, the staid and sedate character of the ancient establishment.

The next house to Mr. Watson's was the residence and dry goods store of Job Sherman, the store still in successful and active operation under the direction of his grandson, Mr. Albert Sherman, and of Mr. Thomas Brown, and the residence late that of Rowland Sherman, deceased, the last surviving son of Job.

Mr. Sherman, the elder, will be remembered by many of the older citizens of today, as a typical representative of the Quaker element, then predominant on the Island, and very large and influential in town; this connection contributed very materially to the successful prosecution of friend Job's commercial enterprises. In point of fact, Job Sherman's shop was the centre of trade during the week of the yearly meeting of Friends in the intervals of religious service. Mr. Sherman was always dressed according to the strictest regimen of his sect and his language and address corresponded to the highest ideal of his generation of the faithful.

The next house to Mr. Sherman's, was the building of bricks now Mr. William E. Dennis', and known as the Queen Anne building. This was also a Quaker household, emphatically; the owner and householder, being the widow Carpenter, originally of the Rodman family, Stephen Gould and his wife, also a Rodman and Mary Rodman, Mrs. Gould's sister, a maiden lady, all Quakers. The other members of the family, presumably boarders, were Dr. Enoch Hazard, his son Alfred, and Mr. James Hammond, neither of the last three were members of the Friends meeting, but all had associations and habits closely allying them with the people of that persuasion.

Dr. Hazard had studied medicine with his Uncle, Dr. Jonathan Easton, who was a shining light in the Quaker Church. Dr. Hazard inherited from his uncle the practice among the people of that faith through the whole Island, in a great degree, and retained it, almost unbroken through his life, and never attended any other place of worship than the Quaker Meeting house. The Quaker Meeting house, though not a member of their Society, and not confining himself to their peculiar language and dress, was entirely identified with them in the public mind. The Doctor and Alfred and Mr. Hammond had so long been associated with Mrs. Carpenter's household that they seemed essentially an integral part of it, and when they were divorced from it by the visitation of God, it was like a revolution, the family resolved itself into its primitive elements, the Doctor and Alfred went into a bachelor's hall in the John Gardner house in Mill Street, later C. P. Barber's and Mr. Hammond boarded with the Misses Rodman corner Touro and Division Streets where the elder gentlemen closed their lives. Alfred Hazard marrying after the death of his father, and occupying his own house on Rocky Farm. Alfred Hazard married his cousin Nancy Hazard, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Hazard, brother of Doctor Enoch, and at his decease the bulk of his property, including Rocky Farm and the Easton Farm at Sachuest Beach in Middletown, went by bequest to the Newport Hospital, as an endowment.

Mr. Stephen Gould was a man of remarkably fine appearance in face and figure which set off the beauties of the very nice drab coat and small clothes which he always wore admirably. He would attract attention and admiration wherever seen.

Attention may here be properly directed to the fact that these last three estates and the next which I am about to mention were the gift of Governor Walter Clarke to his four daughters, to wit, to Catharine Gould wife of James, the Erastus P. Allan estate, to Deliverance wife of Thomas Rodman, the Job Sherman estate, to Deliverance wife of George Cornell, the property on which the Queen Anne building stands, and to Mary wife of Daniel Gould, the Marsh estate, South of the Arcade. Pre-

sumably the Faisneau estate was a part of the gift to Deliverance Cornell, it being on her side the passage way to the Wharf called always Marsh's Wharf.

Next to the brick house, was a wooden house occupied then and for many years after as I presume it had been before, by the most amiable and gentle and worthy of men, Elieuse Paschal Faisneau, a barber and hair dresser who was a native of Poitiers, France, and came to this country in the service of William Vernon, Esq., commonly known as Count Vernon. Mr. Faisneau was the father of the late George Faisneau, and the grandfather of Mrs. Benjamin F. Downing and of Mrs. Henry C. Bacheller of this city. (To be continued.)

## Queries.

8026. MARCHANT—Who was Rebecca who married Henry Marchant in Newport, Jan. 1765? I will be grateful for anything regarding her ancestry.—H. O. E.

8027. MARYATT—Mary Maryatt and Eldred married in Newport Nov. 19, 1761. I would like to learn Eldred's christian name and the date of marriage, and also the ancestry of Mary.—M. E. V.

8028. PECKHAM—In 1731 in Newport there was a Coggeshall-Peckham marriage. I would like to find out the christian names of both, and the correct date.—I. G. R.

8029. PECKHAM—Clement Peckham of Newport married Elizabeth—of North Kingstown. What was Elizabeth's surname and when were they married?—O. F.

8030. JONES—John Collin Jones married (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher and Margaret Champlin, in Newport, R. I., Sept. 21, 1791. Would like this date verified.—R. J. C.

8031. HILL—Who were the ancestors of Hannah Hill, daughter of Capt. John Hill of Charlestown, R. I.? She married, Apr. 22, 1730, Christopher Champlin. Capt. Hill is several times mentioned in Updike's History of the Narragansett Church.—R. J. C.

8032. COGGESHALL—Who were the parents of Joshua Coggeshall and his wife, Mary?—Their daughter, Mary, married Samuel Allen in Middletown, R. I., Jan. 16, 1745.—E. H.

8033. ALLEN—Would like ancestry of Samuel Allen, who married Mary Coggeshall. He was of Newport, R. I. Their son Joseph Allen, b. Newport, Feb. 4, 1752, d. at Catskill, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1842.—E. H.

8034. TAGGART—Who was Mary C. Taggart, d. at Catskill, May 19, 1839, b. Feb. 8, 1764, probably at Newport, R. I., where she married, Jan. 21, 1780, Joseph Allen, of Samuel. Their children were born in Newport, R. I.—E. H.

8035. RATHBONE—Who were the parents of Anna Rathbone, who married Joseph Lawton, Dec. 17, 1878?—J. J.

8036. TEFT—Obadiah Teft married Elizabeth Card, in Newport, R. I., June 2, 1790. Who were their ancestors?—A. M.

8037. COWAN—Who were the ancestors of Smith Cowan, son of David, who married 1813, Sarah Teft, b. Mar. 19, 1796.—A. M.

8038. SMITH—Who were the ancestors of Esther Smith, who married Joseph Bosworth, Feb. 10, 1860?—F. B.

8039. BOSWORTH—Who were the ancestors, and what was the maiden name of the wife of Jonathan Bosworth, Sr. His will was made Feb. 24, 1868-7, and his wife was provided for, but not mentioned by name. Did she die in Swanson, June 15, 1765, ag. 91? If not, who was the Elizabeth Bosworth who died at that time?—F. B.

8040. TUCKER—Who were the parents of John Tucker, b. June 7, 1806, d. Apr. 3, 1855, in So. Kingstown, R. I., ag. 78 years, 9 mos. 27 d. He married Alice Champlin, b. Mar. 25, 1807, d. Jan. 17, 1876. What was the date of their marriage, and who were the parents of Alice Champlin?—T. L. G.

## MIDDLETOWN.

(From our regular Correspondent.) The rain fell in such torrents on the night of the regular meeting of the Quaker Church that no one ventured out. The next regular date, July 27th will be devoted to an all day picnic at Bethel in the Woods, in charge of Mrs. William M. Hughes.

The churches of the Holy Cross and St. Mary's have decided to hold separate lawn parties this year, that for Holy Cross being Wednesday August 2d at Holy Cross Guild House, and for St. Mary's, upon the rectory grounds on August 10th.

The summer tourist season in Maine is well under way and to the population of its southern section alone there has already been added fully 50,000 visitors.

The judges of the New England clean up and paint up campaign awarded to Watertown, Conn., the silver cup offered for the best results in the recent campaign.

Frank Camara pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder in shooting Nicoli Cicerelli at Lawrence, Mass., in an argument over their children. Camara was held without bail.

One cent each is left by Anna A. Gilman of W.field, Mass., to all her legal heirs because she "never received a single kindness or courtesy from them" during her life.

Linn Boyd Porter, who wrote under the pen name of "Albert Ross," prescribed for his epitaph the phrase, "Journalist, author, traveler," in his will filed at Dedham, Mass.

Marion Swift of Springfield, Mass., awoke to see a man leaning over her bed. She screamed and he fled, leaving behind him a paper cone containing a handkerchief soaked with ether.

The body of Miss Margaret Mc- Gann, 24, of Watertown, Mass., an inspector in the Hood Rubber company's plant, was found in the Charles river. She had been despond-

ent.

No. 102  
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

## The National Exchange Bank.

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, June 30, 1916.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$110,667.07
Overdrafts, unsecured, \$3,590.37	6,632.63
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	100,000.00
Securities of the U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	187,007.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	1,950.00
Less account unpaid	4,300.00
Banking House	28,000.00
Other Real Estate owned	27,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	20,011.76
Due from approved Reserve Agents in other Reserve Cities	13,021.40
Due from Banks and Bankers (other than above)	81,468.25
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,682.70
Outside Checks and other Cash Items	6,000.00
Fractional Currency	360.70
Notes of other Local Banks	11,410.00
Cashier's Checks	22,000.00
Legitender's notes	9,672.00
Redeemable Fund with U. S. Treasurer	5,000.00

TOTAL \$185,662.10

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus Fund	65,000.00
Dividends Paid	21,275.00
Circulating Notes	91,000.00
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)	101,302.42
Dividends unpaid	4,028.00
Individual deposits subject to check	42,927.67
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	15,390.00
Certified checks	72.37

TOTAL \$34,287.00

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport, ss.: I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1916.

GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

PACKER BHARAN, Notary Public

EDWARD A. BROWN, EDWARD S. PECKHAM, WILLIAM R. HARVEY, Directors.

DAVID M. ROSE, Administrator.

July 22d DAVID M. ROSE, Administrator.

DAVID M. ROSE, Administrator.